INTERESTING FROM NEW ORLEANS

The Negro Brigade Controversy

COMMERCE AND TRADE INCREASING.

Still Pending.

Ceneral Butler's Measures to Relieve the Poor of New Orleans.

A Grand Melee Between the Police and Armed Runaway Negroes,

:Vur New Orleans Correspondence. NEW ORLEANS, August 5, 1862.

-Uonflict with the Soldiers-Louisiane State Bank Permitted to Resume Business—The Butto Phelpa Controversy—The Negro Brigade Question—Gen-ral Butter Determined to Pursue his Constitutional Poli-

cy General Butter's Excellent Measures for the Relief of

the Poor of New Orleans, dc.

The steamor Philadelphia left this port for New York
an Sunday morning. The Saxon leaves this evening and
the Trade Wind to morrow morning for the same destination. The steamers Blackstone, Creele and Roaneke, all
from New York, arrived here this morning. Everything bere about as before the departure of the Phila as some armed negroes who were seeking their free-to. They came from the plantations of Messrs. Mor-and Walker, about thirty miles down the coast. y arrived in the city at four in the morning, as they were marching up the levee, when the French market, they were ordered our policemen to halt, and on refusing to do so the momen attempted to arrest them and called for aid. umber of other policemen soon arrived, and imme-oly a scrious fight ensued, the negroes being armed a sugar cane knives. They were getting the best of

prisoners. Five of the police were pretty badly wounded. The negroes said they were armed only to resist any atpt on the road to return them to slavery.

comen when four soldiers of the Twelith Maine at came to their aid, when, after a struggle, in

ere can be no question but that the policemen did their duty in arresting any band of armed men, whether black or white; but if custom had not made it a law in this State for a planter to pay twenty-five dollars for every runaway negro arrested by a policeman, I doubt if they would have been so zealous in performing their

If they would have been so zealous in performing their duty.

Upon a satisfactory explanation of Mr. M. Lepeyre, President of the Branch Localeiana State Bank, that institution was allowed to resume business yealorday, and the guard removed from the door.

The correspondece obtiveen General Butter and General Phelps on the question of arming the negros has been a minused, but probably not encluded. Lappend the letters. That of General Butter, while showing his determination to maintain his authority as the commander of the department, is concluded in language that is a truthful expression of his kind regard for General Phelps, and his desire to prevent that efficer from placing himself in an attitude of heatility to his superior officer:—

CAMP PARAPITE, La., August 2, 1862.

Major General B. F. Leviker, Commanding the Department of the Guilf:—

moqueenience, without, as far as I can see, any advantage either to yourself or to the service. With the view of securing myself a tardy justice in the case, being remote from the capital, when the transmission of the multi is remarkably irregular and uncertain, and in order to give you every assurance that my resignation is tendered in strict compliance with paragraph twenty-nine of the regulations to be "uncenditional and immediate," because the capital strict compliance with paragraph twenty-nine of the regulations to be "uncenditional and immediate," because the capital strict the free may be forwarded to him, to be laid before the President, for as early action in the case. berewith enclose a copy for the Adjutant General of the samy, which I desire may be forvaried to him, to be laid before the President, for as early action in the case as his Excellency may be pleased to accord; and as my position, sufficiently unpleasant already, prominer to become much more so still by the course of action which I am sorry to find that you deson it proper to pursue, I am sorry to find that you deson it proper to pursue, I am sorry to find that darkling sense of bondage and enforcation—from that darkling sense of bondage and entraiment which it appears to me, like the make around the muscles and shows of Locaton, it entarging and deadening the energies of the government and country, when a declaive act might out the evils and liberate as from their baneful and fascinating indeases forever. In conclusion of this communication, and I should also hope of my envises in this department, I de mit my daty to state, let I implificate of the free colored met of New Orloans have recently come to consult me on the propriety of raising one or two regiments of volunteers from their chars of the free colored men of New Orloans have recently come to exhault me on the propriety of raising one or two regiments of volunteers from their chars of the population for the defence of the government and good order, and that have recently ended them to propose the measure to you, having no power to act apin it myself. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obscious servant.

J. W. PHELPS, Brigadier General.

Mosnay, August 4, 1862.

P. S.—The pegrees increase raisity. These are doubled.

M. FRELL's, Brigader General.

Monay, August 4, 1862.

P.S.—The regressioners rapidly. There are doubtless sow six hundred able bodied men in camp. These, added to those who are audicing unselessity in the prisons and alls of New Orleans and vicinity, and feeling from the general stock of provisions, would make a good regiment of one thousand usu, who might contribute as much to the preservation of law and good order as a regiment of Caucasians, and probably much more. Now, a more burden, they might become a beneficent element of governmental power.

CAMP PARAMYS. In August 9, 1862.

CAMP PARAPIE, La., August 2, 1862. Seneral Lorenco Thomas, Adjutant General, Was

Finding it impossible to serve in this department Six-Finding it impossible to serve in this department without doing vicience to my convictions of right and public necessity. I respectfully tender you the resignation of my commission as an officer of the army of the United States, and request as early an acknowledgment of its acceptance as conveniently possible. I have the bonor to be, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

of its acceptance as conveniently possible. I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obselved servant,

J. W. PHELPS, brigadier Coneral.

Bradgearises, Esparises of the Cetr., New Oslanas, Adgest 5, 1802.

General.—Your communication of to day has been received. I had ferwarded your resignation on the day it was received to the President of the United States, so that there will be no occasion of ferwarding a doubleate. General, not at liberty to accept your resignation, I cannot, consistency with my duty and the orders of the War Department, grant you a leave of absence till it is accepted by the President, for want of olicers to supply your place. I see nothing unusual, not of lintend anything so, in the refusal to accept the resignation of an officer where his place cannot be at the present moment supplied. I pray you to understand that there was nothing intended to be offensive to you either in the matter or manner of my communication in directing you to communication in offercing on the law of Congress, as I understand it, and in doing which I have no choice. I can see neither african nor other slavery in the commander of the pest clearing from the front of this line, hy means of able bedied mea under his coatrol, the grows of able bedied mea under his coatrol, the grows and underbrush which would afford cover and sheller to his enemies in case of attack, especially when the very measure, as a precautionary one, was advised by yourself; and while, in deference to your age and experience as a sacdier, and the appreciation I have of your many good qualities of heart. I have withdrawn and do withdraw anything you may find offensive in my communication, shill, I must request a categorical answer to this question; will you for willing down the trees which afford cover to the esseny in front and right of your line? I pray you to observe that, if there is anything of w

lished in the Herald on the 16th inst .-- ED. HERALD.]

lished in the Heraid on the 16th inst.—ED. Heraid.]
The order was issued this morning, and there has been an amount of growling and gnashing of teeth en Carondelet street to-day that beals Herr Driesboch's lions "all to flinders." These gentlemen of the cetton faction think New Oriesma has failen low indeed when a name cannot be found who has plack enough to strick a knife into the General's back or give him an cence of cold lead. There are plenty of men here who do not lack the inclination to perform this little service, but they are confoundedly afraid that the ball win miss its aim.

aim.

Goneral Butler has appointed Lieutenant D. C. G. Field Financial Agent, and entrusted this business of faxation to his charge. Mr. Field came out to Ship heloud as a private in the Twenty sixth Massachusetts, but his worth was immediately discovered, and for several months he was first clerk in the Commissary Benartment, and was then appointed lieutenant in his regiment, its is an admirable accountant, and an upright, hencet and henceable gouldenan, and most worthy of his present responsible position.

The Creole Runs Ashore Off the Porida Coast-She Ge's into Key West, and Subsequently into New Orleans-The Roanole Meds with a Semilar Mishap at the Mouth of the Mississippi-What the Havana Staumer Didn't Do-What the Captain of the Roanske Did for Himself-Order from the Quartermaster's Department-Glut of Flour in New Orleans, &c., &c.

The steamship Creeke, which left New Orleans on the 19th ult., run ashore at Alligator Reef, Florida, on the 20th. She had on beard a quantity of flour, some of which belonged to passenger on the Roanoke, of the same line. The Croole was got off the reef and taken into Key Wost, where she was seen by the passengers on the Roanoke, which vessel passed on the 30th uit. Such of the passengers as had flour on board the Creole consoled themselves with the reflection that the said flour would

be purchased by the government at paying rates.

On the 2d inst., as the Ranacke was entering the Mis. sissippi, at Pass-a-l'Outre, she was taken from the channel by the force of the current, and grounded on the soft mud. It seems that she got ashore on a lump. for white she was hard and fast amidships there was quite sufficient water under her bow and stern for her resist the force of the stream is 1that she was loaded too much by the head, which rendered the rudder partially unmanagable, and prevented the ship from answering her helm with sufficient readiness.

The Roanoke struck at half-past five c'clock in the morning. Captain Couch immediaty got out the kedge, endeavored to warp her off by a strong pull on the howser were unavailing. Early on the following morning a propel ler was seen out in the offing, making towards the Roan eke. She proved to be the Cardenas, from Hayana, As she board, and some of the passer gers went ell in boars, hoping to get up to New Orleans on the Cardenas. As the steamer was from an infected port, however, and would have

were yrunaway negro arrested by a policeman, I deals if they would have been as zealous in performing their days.

Upon a satisfactory explanation of Mr. M. Lepeyre, President of the Branch Locisians state Look, that institution was allowed to recomm bechaes yadreday, and the guard removed from the door.

President of the Branch Locisians state Look, that institution was allowed to recomm bechaes yadreday, and the guard removed from the door.

The plane allowed to recomm be conserved in the control of the contr

(t. While the Fox was alongside the Rospoles, some, of the

while the Fox was slongside the Roznoke some of the passengers went on board the tag and inquired of the explain whether, in the event of his not being able to two the Roznoke off, he would take them up to the city for payment. He replied "No," and showed them the following order, which was postes in his cabin—
GREULES.

DEPARCEMENT OF THE STATE OFFICE, \$
DEPARCEMENT OF THE STATE AND THE TOP OFFICE, \$
DEPARCEMENT OF THE STATE AND THE TOP OFFICE, \$
DEPARCEMENT OF THE STATE, June 23, 1882. \$
The tow and cutary government boats are in the habit of bringing up to the city, from down river, any passengers apparently, they may wish to, whether they are from him and or any other place. This cannot be portained from this time, if any passengers be brought up by any government beat, without special permission from mo, the arrival of any such passengers without seek permission will be chesidered sufficient cause for suspending at the officers of said boat from their office, and to forest all pay due them; and such will be the course pursued. By order.

Colonel and Chief Quartermester.

The above order is a very proper one, calculated as it

course pursued. By order.

Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

The above order is a very proper one, exiculated as it is to prevent the introduction of smallpex into the city; but it appears that the Captain of the Fox interprets it to hierarchy, for it count never be intended to apply to persons in discress. Suppose, for instance, the Reanche could not be not off-and government reviews were literative prohibited from bringing her passengers up to the city—they mans harve, siter exhausting the stock of provisions on board, unless some trading stemmer should chance alone—not, a very usual circumstance at present in the France of Outre. The order could never have comprehended such cruckly.

The Black-stone passed us yesterday afternoon, while we were making preparations to be off, and after we reached Thot from we learned that the Creole had left Key Wast, and had come up to the city through the Southwest Pays. We found both vessels here on our natival. By the arrival of these vessels—namely, the Trade Wind, Black-stone, Creole and Econolec—upwards of fitteen thousand barrels, equal to a consumption of forty-five days, have been thrown into the market. Flour was \$16 per barrely esterday, but must have fallen to-day.

A Negro Stampede-Sharp Conflict Begroes.

brought to this city by the Sexonia, we extract the follow-

ing additional items of news:-

NEGIO STANFEDE—DIADLY WEAPONS USED—DESPERATE CONFLICT RETWEEN POLICEMEN AND NEGROES.

[From the New Orients lecits, August 5.]

We learn that there was a stamped of one hundred and fity negroes yesterday from the plantations along the coast below the city.

This morning, about four o'clock, a portion of the above number, supposed to be twenty five or thirty, were met by the police of the Third district about Montagnt street, when a running light took place, extending up to St. Ferdmand street. The negroes were armed with case iniver, scythe bindes and clubs. When they saw the palice the leader of the gang called to them to come, that they were drilled. The police, finding that the negroes were determined to reasts, opened on them with their pistods and closed in with their clubs. They captured fourteen and killed one. Of those captured nine were so bodaly as unded that they had to be sent to the hespital. Five of the m were pronounced mortally wounded. All of this party by longed to Mr. Morgan, whose plantation is about twenty, eight miles below the city. Four of the policemen wen, a wounded, but to what extend we were unable to learn. There seems to be a lack of disposition on the part of some connected with the Third district police station to allow the public to be made acquainted with the doings of the police, except through certain quarters.

The body of the dead new was lying at the station,

jail.

4. Monroe, aged 20, with his skull fractured, and badly depleted in various parts of the bady. His condition is critical.

5. Adams, 25 years of age, heavily hit about the shoulder, and apparently stupping by his chare in the fight.

critical.

5. Adams, 25 years of age, heavily hit about the shoulder, and apparently stupeded by his share in the light. He was to be removed to lail.

6. Flessy, aged 22, badiy beaten about the head with clobs. Eq.t in the hospital.

7. Braxion, aged about 50 years; bern, not like the preceding ones, on the plantation, but in Virginia. Severely hit on the back of the head, and with contustions of owhere. He was to be removed to jul.

8. Joe, aged about 60; like the tregging, from Virginia. Show in the upper part of the trigh and severely contused with club blaws.

9. Johnson, aged about 50, born on the plantation, shot in the thigh; severe cut over the eye; hadly beaten over the head.

After the mastery had been obteined over the gang they were taken to the Third district pelice station; but if the lingh, severe cut over the condition of those above mentioned, considerately sent them to the Charity Heavital.

Besides the three killed and the nine wounded negroes above noticed, there are others also more or less hurt.

Four of the police officers, we regret to learn, are pretty badly injured.

We presume the Coroner will hold an inquest on the bedies of the three killed negroes, when we expect further and perhaps more accurate details.

The after has created great excitement throughout the city, especially in the lower districts; but this is nothing in comparison to what exists in the country below. Apprehensions of the gravest character are felt on all the plantations, and measures for protection against the dreaded evils are being most auxiously canvassed.

INTERESTING FROM CALIFORNIA.

Stampede of State Prisoners-The Fugi-tives Carry Off the Lieutenant Governor of the State-Six Prisoners Killed and Twenty-six Wounded, &c.

San Francisco papers of the 23d ult., published two days after the sailing of the unfortunate steamship Golden Gate, furnishes the specie list of that vessel and other interesting news:-SPECIE LIST OF THE GOLDEN GATE.

쁔	Francisco for Panama July 21, with 234 passengers a
22	the following trensure list:-
3	Wells, Fargo & Co\$346 (
8	Sather & Church 158,1
8	B. Davidson & May 187,6
뎶	Abol Gny 120.0
9	Levi Strauss & Co 95,
20	A. S. Rosenbaum & Co
8	William T. Coleman & Co
83)	Scholle Bros
ĸ	Lazard Frores 71,0
8	Henry Hentsch
100	Reynolds, Reis & Co
8	George Hoves & Co

Stevens Baser & Co.
Kerby, Byene & Co.
Kerby, Byene & Co.
Macer, Laber & Co.
Macendray & Co.
Samuel H. Pritchard
Tubbs & Co.
Other shippers. Tetal.....\$1,400,747 To New York \$1,14.647
To England 273,100
To Panena 12,000
Corresponding shipment of last year was \$1,247,632 73.
The account to date thus compares with that of last year—1802,821,213,285 64,1891,822,689,327 27; falling off, \$1,433,128 65, 82me \$500,000 of exchange sold on Satarday, it is believed, was against funds already in New York, or otherwise the shipment would have been to that extent larger.

to that extent larger.

STATE FRISON STAMPEDE.

(From the San Francisco Balletin, July 22.)

From the most authoritic sources we are chabled to give the following full and correct report of the unparalleled outbreak and excape of convicts on masses from the State prison yesterday:

At neon everything was quiet. No indications were characted with the carriets at their diamer. But of

paralleled outbreak and excaps of convicts are sauses from
the State prison yesterday:—
At neon everything was quiet. No indications were
observable when the canvicts ato their dinner. Half an
hair atterwands a gang of 181 men were passing in from
the brickeral in the rear of the prison, through the
lower (rear) gate, when from ten to twomly of them ran
round the outside of the wall to the front gate, where a
man named Marthy (not Con. Marphy of the Limy
guarded it. Lieutenant Governor Chelia; had just taken
bench, and was in his office close by this gate, outside
the wall. He saw them-coming, and boing without
norms, hurried at once into his adjuling bedroem and
leaked the door. The gang of convicts arrived in double
spekt thas, and while some stood guard over Marphy,
who released to deliver the gate key, others broke open
Governor Chelia; bedroom door, and selfing him, demanded that he should order the gate key, others broke open
Governor Chelia; bedroom door, and selfing him, demanded that he should order the guard to deliver to them the
gate K. The Governor gave the order, but the brave
guard released to give it up, pretending that he had not
get it. They attacked and beat kine most unmercifully,
and having taken by force the key from his person, they
opened the gates and relead the cry of "Liberty."
Another account is this he skill retained the keys, and
they broke the locks with from bars, and thus farmished
the means of escape to those his?e.

Soon as the cry was raised all was exclisment and burrying hither and thirber. A body of full one hundred
convicts soon joined the ringleaders, and rushed to get
out of the gate. Nearly all the workmen from the shops
took with them axes, hatchels, knives, libs—anything
in the way of weapons that was handy—and with lead
yells followed the first party, in spite of the simp of the
guards, whereby a large number were wounded. Meantime some of the ringleaders were to the sing of the
guards, whereby a large number were wounded. Meantime some of the ringleaders

The convicts had intended to use this gan to dismount austler o, an o postic commic. He cithy were so exseported that they tried to kill Watson by throwing the gan up at him down the precipies; but they fortenately allosed their mark.

They new merched loisonely along across the brick-yn discard the other run station (No. 10), still holding the ter or as security, balore them.

Every able bodied man for miles ground, who could beg or be row a gue, a mistal or waspen of any kind and a berse asome without horses) had turned out to chase, and if of the carch the riffuse. By good management the guard and managed eligibus corralled squad after squad of them, until very few had a carged them under cover of twindth.

tw hight.
The party, with their long line of captives, now remid and reached the prices about each o'clock last
algebra. The roll of price are was then called, when it was
ascertained shut only thir y-three were missing.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Angle-Saxon off Cape Race CAPE RACE, August 15, 1862. The storeship Augio-Saxon passed this point at hilf-past due thus a termoon. Her dates are from Liverpool

11. London Daily News thinks the American tariff will not be endured by the people when its pressure begins

It is thought Napoleon will allude to the Italian and Mexi-

It is removed that several European sovereigns will French newspapers insist on Rome being delivered to

It is stated that Garibaldi has about 850 followers with him, poorly armed. A rumor was current at Madrid that Murat is intended for King of Mexico.

bilities £400,000.

A great battle has been fought between the Turks and

THE FIGHT AT TAZEWELL, TENN.

Union Account of the Affair-The Rebels

Defeated With Heavy Loss, &c. Lousville, Ky., August 15, 1862. Captain J. H. Torry, Division Quartermaster, has just arrived from Cumberland Cap, which he left on the 12 h stant, at noon.

He reports that General De Courcey's brigade was attacked by Stevenson's rebel division on the 9th instant at Tazewell, and that Colonol Cochran, of the Fourteenth

Kentucky, whipped four rebel regiments.

Colonel Cochran held his fire until they were within one nundred and fifty yards and checked their advance.

The Union loss was three killed, fifteen wounded and fifty-seven of the Seventeanth regiment taken prisoners. We took a rebel lieutenant colonel, whom we ex ch nged for the fifty-seven prisoners.

fifty killed and wounded. We took two hundred and thirteen wagon loads of

forego and seventy horses.

We lost the knapsacks of two regiments.

There has been no fight at Big Creek Gap, as reported, or any other engagement in the vicinity of the Gap or

All reports of other engagements, and of the cutting to places of General Carter's and Colonel Byrd's forces by the rebels are utterly false.

General Morgan has issued a special order thanking

General De Courcey and Colonel Cochran for their gal-

Official Despatches of General Negley. Access 9, 15e2.

Official Despatches of General Negley.

AUGUST 9, 1562.

To his Excellency ANDERW JOHNSON.—

GOVERNOW—In the 5th and 6th insts, De Courcey's brigade, with the Fourteenth Kentucky, had a series of brilliant athairs with Stevenson's division in entire force. The charge outside two hundred and twenty-five, and Lieute and Colonel Gordon, of the Eleventh Tennessee, was taken prisoner. We captured two hundred wagon loads of forage, twelve hundred pounds of tobacco, and thirty he rases and mules. We lost three killed, fitteen wommed, and fifty prisoners. Two companion of the Sixteenth Objo were surrounded by two rebel regiments, but two-thirds of them cut their way through.

John Morgan, at the head of two thousand cavalry, left Knoxville for Kingston about the second inst. It is rumored that Kentucky is to be invaded.

GEORGE W. MOIGAN, Brigadier General.

HEADCHARTES, UNITED STAIRS FORCES, Covernal, Tenn. August 11—3 P. M. }

My movement against the guerillas who have committed the late outrago has been completely successful. Major Moisovan. In a mmand of the Third Kentucky cavalry and First Tennessee cavalry, numbering one hundred and eight men, engaged one hundred and seventy-five of the enemy, near Kinderhock, at five A. M., continuing the contest hereely for four hours. Seven were found killed and a large number were wounded. Twenty-seven prisoners were captured, among which are a number of officers. Our loss was three killed. The wooly and broken character of the country and the combatauts being scattered, prevents an artisal estimate of the comply loss. for loss was three xmen ter of the country and the combatants being prevents an actual estimate of the enemy's loss. I have received news from Major S. H. Kennedy, of my staff, commanding another portion of the expedition. He is driving the enemy in every direction.

JAS. S. NEGLEY,

Brigadier General Commanding.

THE ATTACK ON BATON ROUGE, LA.

Incoherent Despatches-Admissions of the Enemy, &c.

It is generally conceded that a battle-between the Union forces, under General Williams, and a robel force under General J. C. Breckinridge-was fought on the 5th and 6th inst., but with what particular result we have not been able to ascertain. The attack was made by the rebels on the morning of the 5th instant, and the fighting continued at intervals until the eyening of the 6th lestant. The rain Arkansas did not co-operate in the attack, as anticipated officer, in his despatches to the rebel War Department. claims a victory, his subsequent conduct, however would seem to indicate that he was repuised. We sub join the inconsistent desputches of General Brockinridge above referred to, and would recommend our readers to will put matters in their true light:-

REBEL BERCKINGIDGES' DESPATCHES.

lower, save the mortal flags and a considerable quantity of property.

My diminished, exhausted force could not take the acsend, and the troops almost perishing for water, we have withdrawn one mile and a half from the city, but hope to resume the attack in half an how. I think our loss has been as heavy as that of the enemy. Gen. Clarke is mortally wounded. Col. Hunt, of the Fifth Kentucky, and Colone's Thomsson and Alen, of the Forth Louisiana, and clench Thomsson and Alen, of the Forth Louisiana, and others, severely wounded. The effective force of the enemy, excussive of the mortar beats, is reported to us at 5,000 strong.

Major General Commanding.

Major General Commanding.

COLUMN RIVER, TEN MILES FROM BATON ROUGE, College's River, Tex Mines from Baron Rouge, August 6, 1862.

We occupied the whole of the town and the battle field till evening, but no decisive result was gained after my last despatch. There being no water between here and the Mississippi river compeled me to come here. I moved at my own time and in order. The Arkansas laid, with her machine y injured, fifty miles above the town all day yeaterday. Her commander sont me word last evening that he would try to get her up the river, and saked if it be possible to send him a boat to sid him. From the reports she is permanenly unserviceable. We burned nearly all of their camps and a large amount of stores, and out them up badly. General Williams and other prominent officers are killed.

J. C. BRICKINRIDGE.

Shipping Army Supplies. the Treasury Department:---

RELEASE OF COL. CORCORAN.

Arrival of the Gallant Colonel at Fortress

The following despatch reached this city last evening: Captain James B. KIRKER, 509 Broadway:-

Home at last. Will start for Washington at five o'clock

WASHINGTON, August 16, 1862. dolonel Corcoran, Colonel Wilcox, Lieut. Colonel Brown and Major Rosers reached Fortress Monroe this afternoon

changed, among them Lieut. Colonel Kane. A steamer will leave Fortress Monroe to-morrow for

Aiken's, to bring away one bundred and thirty officers

Notice to the Coreoran Reception Com-

The Committee of Arrangements on the reception of Colonel Corcoran will meet in the armory of the Sixtyinth regiment this afternoon at three o'clock. Coptain CLARK, Chairman.

NEWS FROM GEN. POPE'S ARMY.

Reported Arrival of the Union Forces at

Washington, August 16, 1862.
It is reported here to-night that the advance of Gene

The Battle of Codur Mountain. Rev. E. O. Bates, of Brooklyn, New York, received letter a few days ago from his son, Lieut. A. Bates, of Company D, 102d New York regiment, which was en-gaged in the late battle at Cedar Mountain. Licutement gaged in the lattle at Cedar Mountain. Licutesant Bates writes:—"We went into battle on the 9th instant, at four o'clock P. M., and were actively engaged in the battle until dark. Not one of my company wes killed or wounded. This is indeed true, but as me other companies cannot claim similar good fortune. The right flank company lost afteen men and left eighteen men. The 102d were in the ndvance at the time of the attack. It was led by the Major, the colonel being ill, and the Lieut. Colonel baving resigned."

was ied by the Major, the Colonel being ill, and the Lieut. Colonel baving resigned."

General Pope's Order Requiring his Troops to be Subsisted on the Rebeis Slightly Moderated.

GENERAL ORDER—NO. 19.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA, 1862.

The Major General Commanding discovers with great dissatisfaction that General Order No. 5, requiring that the treopy of this command he subsisted on the country in which their sperations are conducted, has either been entirely indicterpreted or greasly abused by many of the officers and soldiers of this command. It is to be obtainedly indicterpreted or greasly abused by many of the officers and soldiers of this command. It is to be obtainedly understood that neither officer are soldier has any vight whetever, under the previous of that order, to enter the house, moiest the person, or disturb the property of any citizen whatsoever.

Whenever it is necessary or convenient for the subsistence of the troops, recently in forther articles as may be required with he taken passession of end used; but every seizure must be made solely by the officer of the department the subsistence of the troops, there present, and by the officer of the department the subsistence of the examination of five who shall be found to have entered the house or molested the property of any citizen will be every punished. Such acus of pillage and outrage a c disgraceful to the army, and have neither been contemplated nor authorized by any officer whatsoever. The perpetrators of them, whether officers or soldiers, will be visited with a punishment which they will have reason to remember, and any officer or additionabsent from the limits of his comp, found in any house whether been contemplated nor authorized under charge, and traced accordingly.

Army corps commanders will immediately establish mounted patrols, under charge of commissioned officers, which shall secur the whole country for five miles around their camps to their respective commander, will be considered a pillager, and treated accordingly.

Ar

The Rebel Morgan Again at Gallatin,

The rebel Morgan made another raid into Gallatin, Tenn. It is reported that the dwellings of Unionists were fired, and several Union mon hung.

The telegraph operator sent up yesterday, with a party detailed to rebuild the bridge, were driven out with threats of hanging if caught. When last heard from they were on a hand car. Another operator goes from the

Nashvi le office. the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroad, via Nashville. Two trains started this morning at four and six o'clock, but are

The injury to the bridge over Red river was supposed were accidentally burnt at Elizabethtown, Ky. The Post Offices in Murfreesboro and other places are dis-

Nashville is much excited.

Damage to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, &c. LOUSVILLE, Ky., August 15, 1562.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad has recently bee o much damaged by the rebels in the vicinity of Gailatin, by the blowing up of the tunnel and the destruction of bridges, that two or three weeks will be required to repair it. Railread communication with Nashville via the Edgefield road will open to-morrow.

KANSAS Crry, August 16, 1862 On Thursday morning Colonel Penick, with a detachment of men, attacked a camp of rebels near Bars. The loss of the rebels is not known. Our loss was two killed

and seven wounded.

Two rebels who had been hauting ampplies for the robels or a week or two, and had stated the day before that there was no camp in the neighborhood, were taken with arms in their hands, and having Colonel Penick's protec. tion papers on their persons, were immediately hung.

Governor Magoffin's Message to the Ken-

tacky Legislature. FRANKFORT, Ky., August 15, 1802.
The message of Governor Magoffin condemns the invasion of the State by the guerilla John Morgan, and declares that Southern rights men disapprove of it.

He then reviews the present position of the federal goversment, and regrets the arrects of citizens without any legal process. He recommends the adoption of the Crittenden resolu-

tions as a standing proposition of peace and the settle-

He concludes his message as follows:-- I hazard nothing in saying that I have been more untiring in honest offerts to preserve, and have made more propositions to prevent a dissolution of the Union, and which promised to be successful, if they had been adopted in time, than all of my besy, brawling calumniators, who have had their vite

Muskets for the Army-The Bridesburg Arsenal, de.

Morers, Jones & Mitchell, proprietors of the Bridesburg Arsenal, delivered to the government to-day the first thousand muskets of the Springfield pattern made by

private contractors. The event was celebrated by seven

hundred workmen in raising a fing, firing a salue of thirty. The arrenal is now turning out a hundred guns a day. and will soon increase its capacity to two hundred and fifty guns a day.

The New Envelment of the Militin. evident, if we are to have a draft which shall be coulte ble, and in which all persons liable to military duty shall be included. As a sample of the loose manner in which the late enrolment was conducted, we are enabled (Tenth and Eleventh), in which not a solitary resident has been enrolled. In "Bowronville" (one of the suburbs of Brooklys), which, at a moderate calculation, ought to turn out twenty-live men liable to draft, but two men have been enrolled. Whose fault is this, and will it be remedied in the forthcoming enrolment

IMPORTANT FROM REY WEST.

Another Anglo-Rebel Steamer

Captured,

Cur Key West Correspondence. Key West, August 9, 1862.

Arrival of the United States Steamer Santiago de Cuba-Where Bound- What the English Cap ain Said Regardtended-Yellow Fiver-Arrival of the United States Steven Transport Delaware, with General Transport Staff-She Leaves for Toringa - Arrival of the United States Steamer Sugamore—titles of Captain Deake-The New Rea-

Arrival of the United States Statumer Pangran—To East-ern Gulf Squar ron—Suggations of Gar Postmaster, dc. The United States steamer Santiago de Caba, Comnunder D. B Ridgley, arrived at this port on the 6th inst., from a craise. She brings the agreeable news of having captured on the 3d inst., seventy-five miles north of Abaco, the English steamer Columbia, from Nazsau, purporting to be bound to St. John, N. B.

She was first discovered on the morning of her capture bituminous coal. Chase was at once made by the Santiago de Cuba, and it was not long before they had the pleasure of bringing the stranger above the horizon, when, to expe. rienced eyes, she presented every appearance of being on ger doing her very best to get away; but it was of no avail, for a short time served to bring the Santiago along-side, when John Bull hove to. The prize proved to be the was found to be loaded with arms and munitions of war.

A portion of her carge consisted of the following articles:—One complete field battery, one dozen heavy Arms strong guns, powder, shot, shell, small arms, military

Squipments, &c., &c. In fact, she is a magazine.

No papers were found on board other than a clearance from Nassau for St. John, and her captain, on being asked for what purpose such a cargo was being carried to St. John, replied, "The arms were to be used against the

The cargo of the Columbia is about the same as that of the Bermuda, lately captured by the United States steamer Mercedita, and forms, no doubt, part of the shipments of the rebel Captain Hose The Columbia is the cond steamer captured by the Santiago de Cuba-ine first being the notorious Eda Warley, or Isabel. The Sani go is evidently in luck, and too much praise cannot be awarded to Captain Eldgley, his officers and crew, for doubt sadly wanted in Dixie. The Calambia has arrived here, and her case will be adjudicated before our Admiralty Court, and of her condemnation there is not a

to mention any of the rumors respecting the number of an say that any enacelimated person now here would do well to get away, if he can, as soon as possible, for the chances are decidely against any one who has never passed a summer within the tropics.

The United States transport steamer Delaware arrived on the 5th lest., having on board Ins; ector General Terry fortifications within General Hunter's department. She for Fort Jefferson, for which place she sailed on the after-noon of the 6th inst.

The United States steamer Sagamore, Lieutenant Comanding Drake, arrived on the 6th inst. from Tampa Bay-Captain Drake is dangerously ill, and expected to be in ime to have returned North in the Connecticut. He will, understand, go north by the first opportunity. Lieut. ligelow, Executive Officer of the Sagamore, is temporarily

We have now the following United States vessels in the harbor-St. Lawrence, frigate, flagship; Santingo de Cuba, Commander Ridgley; Huntsville, A. V. Lieutonant Commanding Regers; Penguin, Commander Whitamson; Sagamere, Lieut. Commanding Drake.

The New Era, a paper now published here, suppressed this morning all notice whatever of the yellow fever being among us; it does not even publish a list of deaths during the last week, and says that the steam frigate fleet sirgoon decided she was unfitted for the climate, en account of her small capacity for the crew. Telling the truth is best under all circumstances, and these clorts to disguise the state of health at this place will avail nothing, for it will be known in spite of all the New Erals efforts to the contrary, and cannot be aveided. It healthy when it is not. Misicading them may be meant in kindness, but it is not. On the contrary, the friends and relatives of these here would, I am sure, rather know the truth at once, no matter how bad it might be, then be deceived, and have the death of one dear to them from pestilence made known, when they had all along

imagined him expered to no danger. The United States steam gurboat Penguin, Commender Williamson, arrived yesterday from New York. She will make a useful vessel in the Eastern Gulf squadron, for she possesses speed and has a formidable buttery.

In view of the great number of steamers now at and continually arriving in Nassau, with arms for Dixle, it would be prudent on the part of the government to forcrease the number of crusees on the eastern Guif squadron. What we want are swift steamers; not vessels that are worn out on other duty, and then sent here to squeeze out a few months longer of life before being laid on the shelf, or else requiring much doctoring before being able to steam eight knots per hour. We are in want of new steamers, like the Connecticut, De Soto, Bienville and others of similar speed. When we have them we may sel doing a contraband business; until then many in either this or one of our Northern ports. Our Eastern Gulf squadron has done mest excellent service since its Carabilaliment, and could have done much more had the proper material existed within it to accomplish the

Our worthy Postmasier suggests to all persons correspending with their friends in the Western division of the Gulf squadron that they had better address their letters as follows: - 'To _____, United States ship, ___ Western division, Gulf squadron," for if directed in this manney they come to the Key West distributing Post Office, from whence they are despatched direct to the different vessels; whereas, if they are addressed in the usual way, they take a circuitous route to New Orleans, and are there liable to all the detentions of a large office, and in the majority of cases never reach their destination.

The above recommendation is a good one. Your correspondent can bear witness to the delay in the reception of letters by both army and navy, and is certain, if the Postmaster's suggestin is followed, the friends of those now in the Gulf will have no cause for further a melaint

We can hardly expect to have much news that will be of interest to our Northern friends until after the yellow fever has departed and the place assumes its accustomed owner, and it is hoped that better book will attend their efforts to keep our little island clear of contagion. No fault can be found with the regulations respecting the health of the place, except the first order of Colonel Mor-gan respecting yellow fever patients, which he has since very properly medical. Our medical director, br. Cornick, has worked hard, and has had too much to do. The community at large have been compelled to look to him alone for medical attendance, which he has given, besides attending to not only all the troops, but to all the laborers in the government employ. This is too much entirely for one man, and he should be assisted by others who have had experience within the treples, and who are conversant with the diseases appertaining thereto.

FORT BRIDGER, Utah, August 14, 1862.
A short time since the Indians stole one hundred and Jack Robertson. The Mormon troops, under Captain Smith, pursued them three hundred miles north without success. The troops were without provisions a week, and were obliged to subsist on their mules. The Snake